ton himself.[1] It had been discovered in the Benton beds of Kansas and is stated to consist of some fragmentary ribs and a part of a humerus. The species is supposed to be related to *Protostega,* but here again no name was imposed on the specimen. Dr. Williston pays me the compliment of regretting that I did not describe these materials, with which he could do little himself.

Oliver P. Hay

Washington, D. C.,
January 7, 1909

QUOTATIONS

AMMUNITION AGAINST THE ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST

As antagonism to vivisection is a form of incurable insanity, those who suffer from it are wholly indifferent to argument or facts, and their delusional convictions urge them irresistibly to constant repetition of the same mad acts, quite regardless of consequences to themselves or others. Hence is it that year after year these unfortunate people renew their efforts to secure legislative interference with or prohibition of the experiments with living animals upon which the progress of medical science depends and without which medical practise would be reduced to blind, or at least dim-eyed, empiricism.

That the anti-vivisectionists always find somebody to introduce their bills is a sad commentary on the intelligence of legislators, but this year, as so often before, the battle with well-intentioned ignorance must be fought again. There are now a few more triumphs over disease with which to confront the wild assertions and accusations of the agitators, but dependence must still be placed on arguments the adequacy of which has already been proved a hundred times—so often, indeed, that many of the same people whom they long since convinced have half forgotten essential parts of the evidence upon which the animal experimenters rely as a defense from the hampering restrictions that unreasoning sentimentalists would impose upon one of the most unselfish and successful classes of workers for the common good.

There is danger in this forgetfulness, and to meet it the Committee on Experimental Medicine of the New York State Medical Society has begun the publication of a series of leaflets setting forth clearly and briefly the scientific and medical side of the vivisection controversy. One by Dr. E. L. Trudeau deals with "Animal Experimentation and Tuberculosis," another by Dr. James Ewing takes up with cancer research, and a third by Professor F. S. Lee treats of "The Sense of Pain in Man and the Lower Animals." Dr. Simon Flexner's contribution tells what vivisection has accomplished in the war against infectious diseases, and Dr. S. J. Meltzer discusses "The Function of the Thyroid Gland—an Important Chapter of Modern Medicine." A leaflet of a different kind is one giving eminent lay opinions, among those quoted in it being ex-President Eliot, of Harvard; President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University; President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College; Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Dean Hodges, of the Cambridge Theological School. Dr. William H. Park takes up the great subject of "Diphtheria," the disease which would still be slaying its thousands had it not been absolutely conquered through vivisection alone.

Copies of these and other leaflets can be obtained upon application at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. They are intended especially for physicians, but they are full of ammunition which anybody can use in answer to silly talk about the cruelty or the uselessness of a method of investigation which is neither the one nor the other, but is, on the contrary, one to which animals and men alike are incalculably indebted for relief from pain.—New York *Times.*

AN IDLE CHALLENGE

This characteristic communication comes to us from the president of the Anti-Vivisection Society:

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—*Sir:* Regarding your editorial attack in *The Evening Sun* of January 27 upon a leaflet issued by this society, I would say that I should be glad to have you attempt at our mass meeting (to be held at Car-

[1] *Kansas Univ. Quarterly,* I., 1902, p. 247.

negie Lyceum, February 3, 8 P.M.) to sustain your assertions against its accuracy. Miss Lind-af-Hageby will be glad to show you that you are in great error. Very truly yours,

DIANA BELAIS

New York, January 31.

We have received a similar letter from a woman who says she wrote the leaflet. She shall be nameless. It is typical of the light-hearted irresponsibility of the anti-vivisectionists that neither the woman who is responsible for the publication of the leaflet nor the woman who boasts of having penned it offers the least defense of her part in the matter. Instead we are told that a certain young woman from England "will be very pleased to meet any one in debate." This young woman, we may remark, was joint author of a scandalous publication entitled "The Shambles of Science," which the publisher was compelled to withdraw from circulation several years ago, with a public expression of "sincere regret for having printed and published the book in question." We have no desire to enter into any controversy with this woman, who confesses that she has some difficulty in finding opponents at debate in the country of her adoption—a circumstance which does not astonish us in the least.

Mrs. Belais boldly proclaimed the other day that no "unjustified assumptions or allegations" were published by her precious society. We picked up a leaflet and extracted this single passage: "Pasteur and his followers increased a very rare disease called rabies, and are making fortunes out of the anti-rabic virus." To call this an "unjustified assumption" is to state the case mildly. It is nothing less than an infamous and malicious lie. And we maintain that it is a disgusting spectacle to see so great a benefactor of the human race as Pasteur treated in this frivolous manner by a parcel of unscrupulous women.—New York *Evening Sun.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Biology and Its Makers. By WM. A. LOCY. With portraits and other illustrations. New York, Henry Holt & Co.

It was the purpose of the author of this book to give "an untechnical account of the rise and progress of biology" which "would be of interest to students, teachers, ministers, medical men and others"; "to bring under one view the broad features of biological progress and to increase the human interest by writing the story around the lives of the great leaders." "The portraits [82 in number] with which the text is illustrated embrace those of nearly all the founders of biology." The scope of the volume is best seen from its table of contents:

Part I.—The Sources of Biological Ideas Except Those of Organic Evolution. Ch. I. An Outline of the Rise of Biology and of the Epochs in its History. Ch. II. Vesalius and the Overthrow of Authority in Science. Ch. III. William Harvey and Experimental Observation. Ch. IV. The Introduction of the Microscope and the Progress of Independent Observation. Ch. V. The Progress of Minute Anatomy. Ch. VI. Linnæus and Scientific Natural History. Ch. VII. Cuvier and the Rise of Comparative Anatomy. Ch. VIII. Bichet and the Birth of Histology. Ch. IX. The Rise of Physiology—Harvey, Haller, Johannes Müller. Ch. X. Von Baer and the Rise of Embryology. Ch. XI. The Cell Theory—Schleiden, Schwann, Schultze. Ch. XII. Protoplasm and the Physical Basis of Life. Ch. XIII. The Work of Pasteur, Koch and others. Ch. XIV. Heredity and Germinal Continuity—Mendel, Galton, Weismann. Ch. XV. The Science of Fossil Life.

Part II.—The Doctrine of Organic Evolution. Ch. XVI. What Evolution is: The Evidence upon which it Rests, etc. Ch. XVII. Theories of Evolution—Lamarck, Darwin. Ch. XVIII. Theories Continued—Weismann, De Vries. Ch. XIX. The Rise of Evolutionary Thought. Ch. XX. Retrospect and Prospect. Present Tendencies in Biology. Reading List. Index.

This book is of much value and should be placed upon the shelves of all school libraries. Biologists will find it a convenient book of reference. Few readers will be so well informed that they will gain no information from its pages. Of especial value are the portraits, many of which are rare and unfamiliar.

The volume is a compilation. Its author makes free use of other studies in the same field, and accepts, for the most part, the gen-